MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE, *January 4, 1776.*

The following is a copy of Dr. Church's much talked of traiterous letter to a manifertal officer in Boston, dated July 23, 1775.

I HOPE this will reach you; three attempts have I made without succefs; in effecting the laft the man was difcovered in attempting his efcape; but fortunately my letter was fewed in the waiftband of his breeches; he was confined a few days, during which time you may guefs my feelings; but a little art and a little cafh fettled the matter. 'Tis a month fince my return from Philadelphia. I went by way of Providence to viiit mother. The committee for warlike ftores made me a formal tender of 12 pieces of cannon, 18 and 24 pounders. They having ——— to a previous refolution to make the offer to general Ward. To make a merit of my fervices I fent them down; and when they received them they fent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the refolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's-Hill; which, together with the cowardice of the clumfy col. Gerrifh, and col. Scammon, were the lucky occafion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We loft 165 men killed then, and fince dead of their wounds: 120 now lay wounded, the chief will recover. They boaft you have 1400 killed and wounded in that action. You fay the rebels loft 1500, I fuppofe with equal truth. The people of Connecticut are raving in the cauft of liberty. A number from this colony, from the town of Stamford, robbed the king's ftores at New-York, with fome fmall aiffiftance the New-Yorkers lent them. Thefe were growing turbulent. I counted 28 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 3 pounders, at Kingsbridge, which the committee had fecured for the ufe of the colonies. The Jerfeys are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the Philadelphians exceed them both. I faw 2000 men in review there by general Lee, conifting of quakers and other inhabitants, in uniform, with 1000 rifle-men, and 30 horfe; who together, made a moft warlike appearance. I mingled freely and frequently with the members of the continental congrefs. They were united, determined in oppofition, and appeared aflured of fuccefs. Now to come home: The oppofition is become formidable; 18,000 men, brave and determined, with Waihington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-general Gates is indefatigable in arranging the army. Provifions are very plenty. Cloaths are manufacturing in every town for the foldiers. Twenty tons of powder lately arrived at Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Providence. Upwards of twenty tons are now in camp. Salt-petre is made in every colony; powder mills are erected, and conftantly employed, in Philadelphia and New-York. Volunteers of the firft fortune are daily flocking to the camp; 1000 rifle-men in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 22,000 men. Ten thoufand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the firft fummons. The bills of all the colonies circulate freely, and are readily exchanged for cafh. Add to this, that, unlefs fome plan of accommodation takes place immediately, thefe harbours will fwarm with privateers. An army will be raifed in the middle provinces to take poffeffion of Canada. For the fake of the miferable convulfed empire, iolicit peace, repeal the acts, or Britain is undone. This advice is the refult of warm affection to my king and to the realm. Remember I never deceived you; every article here fent you is facredly true. The papers will announce to you that I am again a member for Bofton. You will there fee our motley council. A general arrangement of officers will take place except the chief, which will be fufpended but for a little while to fee what part Britain takes in confequence of the late continental petition. A view to independence grows more and more general. Should Britain declare war againft the colonies, they are loft for ever. Should Spain declare againft England, the colonies will declare a neutrality; which will doubtlefs produce an offenfive and defenfive league between them. For God's fake prevent it by a fpeedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been at Salem to reconnoitre, but I could not efcape the geefe of the capitol. To-morrow I fet out for Newport on purpofe to fend you this. I write you fully, it being fcarcely poffible to efcape difcovery. I am out of place here by choice, and therefore out of pay; and determine fo to be, unlefs fomething is offered in my way. I wifh you would contrive to write me freely in cypher, by the way of Newport, addreffed to Thomas Richards, merchant, inclofe it in a cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect ftranger to you, but being recommended to you as a gentleman of honour, you took the liberty of inclofing that letter, intreating me to deliver it as directed; the perfon, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign fome fictitious name. This you may fend to fome confidential friend at Newport, to be delivered to me at Watertown. Make ufe of every precaution, or I perifh.

A gentleman who came paffenger in a tranfport which arrived at Bofton laft week from London, informs, that 26 fail of veffels laden with ftores and provifions were, when he left England, failed or fitting out for Bofton, for the fupport of the garrifon the prefent winter, but that no troops may be expected before the fpring; and that 1200 fine large fheep were brought out in the veffel in which he came paffenger, but that *only* four of them were carried into Bofton alive.

We are credibly informed, that the miniferial troops in Bofton are dying faft with the fcurvy; that it is addreffed their ftores will laft them many weeks longer, and that their fuel cannot laft them but about fix days.

It is confidently reported that general Howe is come to the determination of fending out of Bofton all thofe who refufe to take up arms in the fervice of the miniftry.

It is faid Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Bofton, to fuperfede Admiral Graves.

At the fame time arrived feven tranfports, we hear, without any troops.

On Wednefday, the week before laft, major general Lee fet out for Rhode-Ifland: He was attended from hence by his guard and a party of rifle-men; and from Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the cadets, his guard, and the rifle-men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious perfons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting col. Joieph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere, and Richard Beale, two cuftom-houfe officers, who refufed taking it; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The general, after having viewed the iiland, and given directions for erecting fome fortifications, fet out for Providence on Wednefday, from whence he came to town laft Saturday.

NEW-YORK, *January* 11.

On the 2d inftant, the governor iffued a proclamation to diffolve the aflembly of this colony, and writs were iffued for a new election of repreientatives of the people to ferve in general aflembly. The fheriff of this city and county has publifhed an advertifement, giving notice to the freemen and freeholders of the fame, that he has appointed Thurfday, the firft day of February next, for them to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Green near the workhoufe in the city, to elect four members to repreient them in general aflembly. The advertifement expreiies it thus: *To be repreientatives of the faid city and county to aiiift the captain general, or commander in chief, in a general aflembly.*

Montreal, Dec. 2. "Laft night gen. Wooiter received information by letters from Boucharville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between gen. Montgomery's army and our garrifon, and at one ftroke, to deftroy all the friends of the United Colonies;---that a magazine of arms, &c. was depofited with a captain of the militia; that the fcheme was concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who had a ftrong party in readineis to put it in execution.

"On this intelligence, colonel Ritzma, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in queft of the principal perfons mentioned in the information.---About ten o'clock at night embarked in three batteaus, croffed the river, and marched about twelve miles to Boucharville, where we furprifed and took at. Luc La corne, his fon in law, major Campbell, and feveral others, whom we brought to general Wooiter, who ordered them to La Prairie, in order to be fent down to one of the United Colonies.

"I do not think the information was fupported by fufficient evidence, but it was fuch as made it indifpenfible for the general to act as he did; and St. Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous perfon in Canada.---Our garrifon is weak, but general Wooiter is taking the moft prudent and fpirited meaiures to put it in the beft order of defence poiible.---I hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the neceiity of a powerful army to defend the poiieiion, in obtaining which Providence has favoured us in fo remarkable a manner, will ftimulate the United Colonies to fend fpeedy and ample fupplies of men, well fitted with every article neceiiary to that end; 10,000 men will fecure the country againft all attempts that may be made to retake it from them."

Jan. 15. Wednefday laft the fhip Sampfon, capt. Coupar, failed for London, having on board the following cabbin paffengers, befides a conifderable number in the fteerage, Mr. and Mrs. Plenderleith and family, Mr. Rogers, late of Charleftown in Maffachufetts-Bay, gen. Dalrymple, Henry Kelly, Eiq; Mr. James Kivington, lieut. Moncrieffe, lieut. George Robinfon of the navy, Monf. Orilliard of Canada, col. Glazier, and Meff. Mawleds.

The October packet from Falmouth for this port, we hear, is failed for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

In CONGRESS, *January* 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this congrefs, that feveral evil difpoied perfons, in order to obftruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juft rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of this Congrefs.

Reiolved, therefore, That if any perfon fhall hereafter be fo loft to all virtue and regard for this country as to refufe to receive the faid bills in payment, or obftruct or difcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and fhall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, county or diftrict, or, in cafe of appeal from their decifion, by the aflembly, convention, council, or committee of fafety of the colony in which he fhall refide, fuch perfon fhall be deemed, published, and treated as an enemy of his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourfe with the inhabitants of thefe colonies.

Extract from the minutes.

Published by order of Congrefs,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

By authentic advices from the camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th inftant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Bofton yet continue open; that a man of war is to ftationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverley, and Marblehead harbours.---That 500 frefh troops had arrived from Ireland.---two regiments had gone to Halifax.---two had pufhed into the river St. Lawrence in hopes of getting up to Quebec, which was very doubtful.---That the two regiments arrived at Bofton were the 57th and 17th.---That admiral Shuldham was alfo arrived.---An intelligent perfon got out of Bofton on the 3d inftant, who informed general Waihington that a fleet, conifting of 9 tranfports, containing 360 men, were ready to fail under convoy of the Carborough and Fowey men of war, with two bomb veffels and fome flat-bottomed boats; their avowed deftination in Bofton was to Newport, but it was generally fuppofed to be Long-Iiland or Virginia.---That a number of other tranfports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biicuit in Bofton, fome fay for the ufe of the fhipping, who are to lay in Nantucket-Road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation.---This perfon alfo informs, that they have not the leaft idea in Bofton of attacking our lines, but will be very thankful to be permitted to remain quiet.---That before general Burgoyne's departure it was circulated through the army, in order to keep the foldiery quiet under their diftreffes, that the diiputes would foon be fettled and that he was going to England for that purpofe.---That they had intelligence at Bofton of 4 veffels having failed from Hiipaniola for this continent fome time ago, laden with arms and ammunition.---Our advices conclude with the following anecdote:---That upon the king's fpeech arriving at Bofton, a great number of them were reprinted and fent out to our lines on the 2d of January, which being alfo the day of forming the new army, the great Union Flag was hoifted on Profpect-Hill, in compliment to the United Colonies.---This happening ioon after the fpeeches were delivered at Roxbury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Bofton gentry fuppofed it to be a token of the deep impreffion the fpeech had made, and a fignal of fubmiffion.---That they were much difappointed at finding feveral days elapfe without fome formal meaiure leading to a furrender, with which they had begun to flatter themfelves.---When thefe accounts came away the army were all in barracks, in good health and fpirits.---That 5000 militia had taken the places of thofe foldiers who would not ftay beyond their time of fervice; that they were good troops, and the whole army impatient for an opportunity of action.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the continental ferviee, dated, Before Quebec, December 16, 1775.

"General Carleton efcaped from Montreal, by paddling with his hands, by our men in the night and got fafe to Quebec, where he gave immediate orders for all that would not take up arms to leave the city.

"We have, upon the Plains of Abraham, a battery of gabines filled with fnow, and water poured on till it froze quite hard, which does very well, and we have fome mortars in St. Roc, behind a tory's houfe, at a little diftance from the Palace gate, from both of which we have put them into fome confufion, and fet the town on fire in feveral places; we have roufed them up thefe five nights fucceffively, and I believe they are almoft tired out. Yefterday we fent a flag of truce to them, which they would not receive, and it was with great difficulty the raw failors could be prevented from firing on the perfon who carried it. General Montgomery, in that, offered a fafe convoy to Carlton, and Cramahe, lieutenant-governor, but he would not read it. Laft Saturday night we made the Indians fire feveral letters into the town with bows and arrows, which were found by the inhabitants, and are circulating through the town. One was directed to the inhabitants, informing of our requefts, and the conifequence of a refufal;---and another to Carleton, threatening him with immediate death, unlefs he gave up the city. Was it not for Carleton, Cramahe, colonel M'Clean, a Scotchman (who was taken up by the congrefs at New-York, but denied all interfering in the diipute, when at the fame time he had a commiffion to raife men) and Hanfhe, collector of the cuftoms, we fhould have been in Quebec before now; but in a few nights we are to take it by ftorm, to play from both batteries, attack it in the lower town, and fcale the walls with ladders, which are almoft finifhed. All that get fafe into the city will live well, for they are allowed to plunder and take what they pleafe."

By a gentleman, arrived here from South-Carolina, we are informed, that the miniiterial fleet, with lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water, or any fupplies whatever, had failed, and it was fuppofed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleftown, were returned to it. And fome of the principal tories having been fecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groffly impofed upon, fome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aiiociation. In fhort, that all trifling mifunderftandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in oppofition to the arbitrary meaiures of adminiftration.

Jan. 20. By an expreis from Canada we learn that in ftorming the city of Quebec, gen. Montgomery was unfortunately killed, upon which the [illegible] troops were immediately drawn off. The [illegible] of this affair the printer has not been [illegible] any other authority than extracts [illegible] they differ much, it is thought proper to [illegible] certain information. Our loft is not [illegible]

On Sunday last col. Kirkland was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to jail. This man was ringleader of a gang of tories in the back parts of South-Carolina; from thence he went to the Virginia negro chief, who sent him to gen. Howe, at Boston, in a tender, which was taken by capt. Manly, in the Lee privateer. In the same tender was taken Mr. Robinson, and capt. Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was sending prisoners to Boston, under the guard of the above colonel. These gentlemen arrived in town also on Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleasure of escorting col. Kirkland.

The Tamer (on board of which is lord William Campbell, late governor of South-Carolina) having taken a sloop for Bermuda, with two hundred and sixty half johannes, the property of a house in Charlestown, the convention granted the injured an order to sell as much of his lordship's goods and chattles as would repay the money stolen from them; on which they sold his coach, horses, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of thirty pounds, which they are ready to pay to his order.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South Carolina*) *Dec.* 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately disturbed our western frontiers are now, in a great measure, removed, and from the measures adopted by the provincial congress, and pursued by the council of safety, we have now a prospect of peace and quietness, in a very short time, being restored in these parts.

The following is the best account of the late transactions in that quarter, that we have been able to collect.

About six weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Ninety-six, who had taken a very active part in the disturbances last summer, and who refused to accede to the treaty concluded by the hon. William Henry Drayton with the insurgents, was taken prisoner, brought to town and put in jail, where he still remains. His friends upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending as is supposed, to make reprisals. Our late council of safety, at that time, had sent one thousand weight of gunpowder, and one thousand pounds of lead, to the Lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the strongest assurances of observing a strict neutrality in the present unhappy dispute. This Cunningham's party determined to take possession of, which they easily effected, it being escorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The congress was sitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt such measures as would effectually prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered cols. Richardson, Thompson, Neel, and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers, and major Andrew Williamson, with about 460 of the militia, hearing that the insurgents were encreasing daily in numbers, and threatning, while there was no apparent opposition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and, upon the 17th of last month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, hastily erected a slight square breast-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a spot of clear ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few swivel guns. On the next day, and before the breast-work was quite finished, they were surrounded by about two thousand of the malecontents, that were led on by major Joseph Robinson, who sent a message to majors Maylon and Williamson, desiring that they and their men should lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners, which was rejected with disdain. The jail, which is about three hundred yards distance from the fort, was taken possession of by Robinson's party, who had likewise cut off all communication between the stockade and the only spring of water near it. On the same day they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia prisoners, upon which there began a smart firing on both sides, and was continued, with little intermission, till Tuesday at sunset. Notwithstanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than submit. On Tuesday evening, major Maylon received a message from major Robinson, offering a cessation of hostilities for twenty days, which was agreed to. At that time, majors Maylon and Williamson had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumstance they had the address to conceal from their men. Of our party fourteen were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known several (some say fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed. That their loss exceeds ours is not to be doubted, else why should two thousand men make advances for suspension of hostilities to five hundred, whom they had a few days before insolently demanded to surrender at discretion.

The last accounts from the back country inform us that col. Richardson was on his march, and near the habitations of rebels against liberty, with near three thousand men; and that col. Polk, of North-Carolina, had set out to join him with six hundred men; so that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thousand men, a force, without doubt, sufficient to restore peace and good order in those parts.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *Jan.* 6.

Extract of a letter from col. Howe, to the hon. the president of the convention, dated Dec. 28, 1775.

"I am at present, sir, so indispensibly engaged, that I have not time to be so particular as I could wish had I any thing of importance to communicate; but, except some salutes from the men of war, matters remain just as they did when I wrote you last: no effectual steps have been taken in respect to the exchange of prisoners, for which the enclosed copies of letters between lord Dunmore and myself will, I hope, account in such a manner as to leave me, in the opinion of your hon. body, free from blame."

"I this morning received your's of yesterday, and in compliance with your request, have sent my bearer Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of those tenants in our custody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Barut, lieutenant of the 14th regiment, and an equal number of your privates, in lieu of those of the 14th with you now.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

ROBERT HOWE, *Esq;* "DUNMORE."

Colonel HOWE's *answer to the above.*

"*My* LORD, *December* 23, 1775.

"Desirous as we are to regain our friends in your custody, and to return to the army the officers and men of their corps who have fallen into our hands, we can by no means submit to place the officers and soldiers of the army, who have been taken in battle, upon a footing with those officers of militia and the peasants that you have thought proper to deprive of their liberty. We have, since our march from the Great Bridge, taken a number of those who were in action at that place, among them some who acted under your commissions as field officers. Those I conceive may be equitably exchanged for those of the same rank in your hands; and, reluctant as I am to continue in confinement either your prisoners or ours, I shall consent to no exchange but such as equity shall warrant; I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Laurie for particulars. I should be glad to be favoured with a list of the prisoners you have in your hands, the rank they bear, and the manner in which they were taken. I am, my lord,

your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

His excellency lord DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE."

The GOVERNOR's *reply to col.* HOWE.

"SIR, *December* 26, 1775.

"Your's of last night I received, and really am at a loss to know what your meaning is: you certainly, when you proposed an exchange of prisoners, could never have meant to pay your own people so poor a compliment, as not to look upon those, whom the convention thought proper to appoint to hold military commissions in any other light than officers; those you talk of as officers of militia and peasants, whom you say I have thought proper to deprive of their liberty, come under that predicament, and were taken armed against their liege sovereign. If the rank of officers in each army is not to be our guide, I own I am at a loss to know by what rule we are to be governed in an exchange of prisoners.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

DUNMORE."

ROBERT HOWE, *Esq; in* Norfolk.

Colonel HOWE's answer.

"*My* LORD,

"I was not understood by your lordship last night, and it gives me concern. You do me justice, however, when you suppose I could not mean even by implication to degrade any commissions issued by conventions, whose authority I a knowledge, whose appointment I honour, and to whose service I have devoted myself. I am I find, to inform your lordship of what I really thought you before acquainted, that conventions, from the fatal necessities of the times, have been compelled to establish three different military bodies, militia, minute battalions, and regular regiments, and that they have made a distinction in the rank of each: what I said therefore in respect of militia officers, was not without its propriety. had my meaning extended no further than as to their rank. You, my lord, sometimes affect so much to despise any rank derived from conventions, that courtesy itself cannot induce you even in the common forms of address to admit those appellations which they have affixed to particular characters. Circumstances, however, at other times have so far an influence upon your lordship as to prevail upon you not only to admit that rank, but endeavour to carry it higher than even the convention intended. A colonel in the minute service ranks only with a lieutenant colonel of the regulars; a colonel of militia, only with a lieutenant colonel of minute-men. This must make it plain that a militia lieutenant, though your lordship had taken him in battle, cannot be deemed an equitable exchange for a lieutenant of regulars, much less, my lord, if a man should have been torn from his farm, and arbitrarily deprived of his liberty because a convention had nominated him an officer, without his having done any one act that could warrant his seizure, or continue his confinement longer than despotism prevails over rights and privileges. in this case I might compassionate his fate, but should betray the confidence reposed in me by my country should I attempt to release him by a prisoner of equal rank taken in battle, who it would be my duty to consider as a pledge in my hands for the redemption of some brave man that by the chance of war may happen to be captivated. The convention, in order to establish a militia, have appointed captains in particular districts to train and exercise in arms all persons from sixteen to sixty years of age, without instructing them to act against government: these may meet and go through the manual exercise, and then return home, surely, without the least guilt! Six months after, should some or all of these people be taken from their ploughs, made prisoners, and offered in exchange for those that are made prisoners of war, could an officer be justified who admitted of such an exchange? Or would you, my lord, should we seize upon the persons of the peasants, who come into this town every day, and who attended to your proclamation, and subscribed your test, admit of them in exchange for our officers and men, who, you assert, were taken in arms? Information had given me to think, and till your last letter, I had no reason to doubt that some of those officers and men you offered us were such as I have described, and it was to that I in part alluded when I said, that I could not put those prisoners taken in battle upon a footing with

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Colonel HOWE's answer.

"*My* LORD,

"I was not understood by your lordship last night, and it gives me concern. You do me justice, however, when you suppose I could not mean even by implication to degrade any commissions issued by conventions, whose authority I a knowledge, whose appointment I honour, and to whose service I have devoted myself. I am I find, to inform your lordship of what I really thought you before acquainted, that conventions, from the fatal necessities of the times, have been compelled to establish three different military bodies, militia, minute battalions, and regular regiments, and that they have made a distinction in the rank of each: what I said therefore in respect of militia officers, was not without its propriety. had my meaning extended no further than as to their rank. You, my lord, sometimes affect so much to despise any rank derived from conventions, that courtesy itself cannot induce you even in the common forms of address to admit those appellations which they have affixed to particular characters. Circumstances, however, at other times have so far an influence upon your lordship as to prevail upon you not only to admit that rank, but endeavour to carry it higher than even the convention intended. A colonel in the minute service ranks only with a lieutenant colonel of the regulars; a colonel of militia, only with a lieutenant colonel of minute-men. This must make it plain that a militia lieutenant, though your lordship had taken him in battle, cannot be deemed an equitable exchange for a lieutenant of regulars, much less, my lord, if a man should have been torn from his farm, and arbitrarily deprived of his liberty because a convention had nominated him an officer, without his having done any one act that could warrant his seizure, or continue his confinement longer than despotism prevails over rights and privileges. in this case I might compassionate his fate, but should betray the confidence reposed in me by my country should I attempt to release him by a prisoner of equal rank taken in battle, who it would be my duty to consider as a pledge in my hands for the redemption of some brave man that by the chance of war may happen to be captivated. The convention, in order to establish a militia, have appointed captains in particular districts to train and exercise in arms all persons from sixteen to sixty years of age, without instructing them to act against government: these may meet and go through the manual exercise, and then return home, surely, without the least guilt! Six months after, should some or all of these people be taken from their ploughs, made prisoners, and offered in exchange for those that are made prisoners of war, could an officer be justified who admitted of such an exchange? Or would you, my lord, should we seize upon the persons of the peasants, who come into this town every day, and who attended to your proclamation, and subscribed your test, admit of them in exchange for our officers and men, who, you assert, were taken in arms? Information had given me to think, and till your last letter, I had no reason to doubt that some of those officers and men you offered us were such as I have described, and it was to that I in part alluded when I said, that I could not put those prisoners taken in battle upon a footing with

[illegible] list, my lord, [illegible] do, you will find that I [illegible] not degrade [illegible] commissions issued by conventi[illegible] the rank of which you seem so desirous I should maintain, but join you heartily if you choose it, in [illegible] measure at least, that of returning to their [illegible] such prisoners as we have of your's, and restoring [illegible] the bosom of their country those that you have [illegible] from it.

"I have not had it in my power, till within this hour, to answer your favour of last night; the delay you will please to excuse.

I am, my lord,

your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

His excellency lord DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE.

Yesterday were brought to this city, from the Great Bridge, lieutenant Barut and five or six privates of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the late battle at that place; also several tories, sailors, and negroes, prisoners, in the whole about 30.

Gosport, since our last, is burnt by our people, in which account old Sprowle has lost considerable property. No material news has been received from that quarter this week.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the continental congress to a respectable gentleman in this city.

"Poor Allen, with his party, who were taken at Montreal, is certainly sent to Great-Britain in irons by general Prescot, who was the commanding officer at that fortress; and shall this injury go unpunished? No, I think I can venture to say that the congress will order Prescot into irons, to remain in them until we have honourable accounts of our colonel and his men. Montgomery, hearing of the treatment of our people, refused to see general Prescot when he was taken, which was shewing a soldier-like spirit.

"Howe is carrying on the war at Boston in a manner that would disgrace savages. The very great scarcity of provisions in the town has obliged them to turn several of the inhabitants out, and, to his eternal shame be it spoken, he had them inoculated for the small-pox a short time before they were to come out, in hopes of spreading it among our troops. Is not this as bad as poisoning waters? But notwithstanding this vile scheme, by the vigilance of our people the disorder has been prevented from spreading.

"The congress yesterday voted six battalions for the defence of Virginia."

The following is a LIST *of the* FIELD OFFICERS *elected by the convention.*

1 Colonel Henry, William Christian, and Francis Eppes. 2 William Woodford, Charles Scott, and Alexander Spotswood. 3 Hugh Mercer, George Weedon, and Thomas Marshall. 4 Adam Steven, Isaac Read, and Robert Lawson. 5 William Peachy, William Crawford, and Josiah Parker. 6 Mordecai Buckner, Thomas Elliot, and James Hindricks. 7 William Daingerfield, Alexander M'Clannahan, and William Nelson. 8 Peter Mullenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Peter Helvenstone. 9 Thomas Fleming, George Matthews, and Matthew Donovan.

LONDON, *October* 28.

The following, it is said, was the amendment proposed on Thursday last, in the house of lords, by the M——s of R——m.

"That we behold, with the utmost concern, the disorders and discontents in the British colonies, rather increased than diminished, by the means that have been used to suppress and allay them; a circumstance alone sufficient to give this house just reason to fear that those means were not originally well considered or properly adapted to answer the ends to which they were directed.

"We are satisfied, by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the parliament of the true state and condition of the colonies; by reason of which, measures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no salutary end was reasonably to be expected; tending to tarnish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his majesty's councils, and to nourish, without hope of end, a most unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impressed with a melancholy state of public concerns, we shall, in the fullest information we can obtain, and with the most mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to discover, as we shall be most willing to apply, the most effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire, consistence to his majesty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate use of its powers, to the authority of parliament, and a satisfaction and happiness to all his people.

"By these means we trust we shall avoid any occasion of having recourse to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the support of his majesty's authority within his own dominions, and the still more dreadful calamity of shedding British blood by British arms."

In the house of lords, on Thursday, before any motion could be made for taking his majesty's speech into consideration, lord C——n rose and presented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.——The lord c——r rose, with some degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble lord who presented the petition; said that it had been always a rule in that house, on such occasions as the present, not to receive or enter upon any business whatever, till the speech from the throne was [illegible]

…ing, be one at once the authoritative *condemner*; and, …not the actual, at least the virtual *accuſers* of their …ty *friends* the preſent *miniſters*. When the clerk …beginning to read this part of the petition, it ſeem…to be the wiſh of ſome of the noble lords in office, …d their friends, to ſink it; but ſeveral of the noble …ds in oppoſition inſiſted that it ſhould be read …rough, that the whole might be received or rejected …gether. It was ordered to lie on the table.

SPEECH of the Lord-Mayor, JOHN WILKES, Eſq; laſt Thurſday, in the houſe of commons, on the motion for an addreſs to the king:

"*Mr. Speaker,*

"I entirely agree with the honourable gentleman who …conded the motion for an addreſs to his majeſty, *that every man ought now to ſpeak out*, and in a moment …important as the preſent, to the whole empire, I …ink it ill becomes the dignity and duty of parliament …inſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory addreſs to the …ame as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, …approach the throne with ſound and wholeſome ad…ce, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct …his miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into …*unjuſt, ruinous, felonious, and murderous* war. I call …e war with our brethren in America, an *unjuſt, felo…ous* war, becauſe the primary cauſe, and conſeſſed …rigin of it is, the attempt to take their money from …em without their conſent, contrary to the common …ghts of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental …rinciples of the Engliſh conſtitution, for which *Hamp…den* bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a *mur…derous* war, becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of …eir lives, for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the de…nce of their property, and their clear rights. It be…omes no leſs a *murderous* war with reſpect to many of …ur fellow-ſubjects of this iſland, for every man, either …f the navy or army, who has been ſent by government …o America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural …nd unjuſt conteſt, has been *murdered* by adminiſtration, …nd his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, …ir, will draw down the vengeance of heaven upon this …evoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our …ountry. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource …f our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other …ations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious …duſtry of near three millions of ſubjects, which ren…ered here. That commerce has already taken its …light, and our American merchants are now deplo…ing the conſequences of a wretched policy, which has …een purſued to their deſtruction. It is, Sir, no leſs …uinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the …eets and armies neceſſary for this various undertak…ing, ſo that we are waſting our preſent wealth, while …e are deſtroying the ſources of all we might have in …uture.

I ſpeak, Sir, as a friend to England and to America, …ut ſtill more to univerſal liberty, and the rights of all …ankind. I truſt no part of the ſubjects of this vaſt …mpire will ever ſubmit to be ſlaves. I am ſure the …Americans are too high ſpirited to brook the idea. …Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had …ny, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot …effect ſo wicked a purpoſe. The conduct of the preſent …adminiſtration has already wreſted the ſceptre of Ame…rica out of the hands of our ſovereign, and you have …now ſcarcely a poſt-maſter left in the whole northern …continent. More than half the empire is already loſt, …and almoſt all the reſt is in confuſion and anarchy. The …miniſtry have brought our ſovereign into a more diſ…graceful ſituation than any crowned head now living. …He alone has already loſt, by their fatal councils, more …territory than the three great united powers of Ruſſia, …Auſtria and Pruſſia have together robbed Poland of, and …by equal acts of violence and injuſtice from admini…ſtration.

"England was never engaged in a conteſt of ſuch …importance to our moſt valuable concerns and poſſeſ…ſions. We are fighting for the ſubjection of a country …infinitely more extended than our own, of which every …day increaſes the wealth, the natural ſtrength and popu…lation. Should we not ſucceed, it will be a bloody …friendſhip ſoured to hate and reſentment. We ſhall be …conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies, an eternal …ſeparation will ſucceed, and the grandeur of the Britiſh …empire paſs away. Success ſeems to me not equivocal, …but impoſſible. However we may differ among our…ſelves, they are perfectly united. On this ſide the At…lantic, party rage unhappily divides us, but one ſoul …animates the vaſt northern continent of America, the …general congreſs and each provincial aſſembly. An ap…peal has been made to the ſword, and at the cloſe of the …laſt campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, …with the loſs of 1200 men! Are we to pay as dearly for …the reſt of America? The idea of conqueſt is as roman…tic as unjuſt.

"The honourable gentleman who moved the addreſs …ſays, "*The Americans have been treated with lenity.*" …Was your Boſton port bill a meaſure of lenity? Was …your fiſhery bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your bill for …taking away the charter of Maſſachuſetts-Bay a meaſure …of lenity, or even juſtice? I omit your other groſs pro…vocations and inſults by which the brave Americans …have been driven into their preſent ſtate. He aſſerts …that they avow a diſpoſition to be independent. …On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the …congreſs and of the people, in the moſt ſolemn manner …diſclaim all ſeparation from Great-Britain, and only …aſſert their rights as Engliſhmen. They only deſire …all our trade to paſs as free, ſtrong, and open as it …was before the year 1763, and that we ſhould not …monopoly of our commerce, if you ſhut all other ports of …the world againſt us, not on any terms, if you do, …give us a free trade, ſuch as you enjoy yourſelves; …us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports …open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes.

"I muſt give, Sir, every man who loves this coun…try the deepeſt concern at the naming, in the addreſs, …foreign troops, Heſſarians and Heſſians, who are now …called to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels, nor can all …this do more than the ſhadow of true peace. The troops, …indeed, are now crap'd over, and their noſes ſo diſtorted as …at preſent completely to diſguiſe the very …name of a man, becauſe the compoſing them …enables adminiſtration to butcher more of our fellow-…ſubjects in America.

"Sir, I diſapprove not only of the evil ſpirit of the …whole addreſs, but likewiſe the wretched adulation of …almoſt every part of it. My wiſh and hope therefore is, …that it will be rejected by the houſe, and that another …dutiful, yet decent, manly addreſs will be preſented to …the king, praying his majeſty that he would ſheath the …ſword, prevent the further effuſion of the blood of our …fellow-ſubjects, adopt ſome mode of negociation with …the general congreſs, in compliance with their repeated …petitions, and thereby reſtore peace and harmony to this …diſtracted empire."

A TURKISH TALE.

A Merchant in the city of Smyrna had a ſon, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, roſe to the poſt of Naib, or deputy of the cadi, or mayor of the city, and as ſuch viſited the markets, and inſpected the weights and meaſures of all retail dealers. One day as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbours, who knew enough of his father's character to ſuſpect that he might ſtand in need of the caution, adviſed him to move his weights for fear of the worſt. But the old cheat depending on his relation to the inſpector, and ſure, as he thought, that his ſon would never expoſe him to a public affront, laughed at their advice, and ſtood calmly at his ſhop door waiting his coming. The Naib, however, was well aſſured of the diſhoneſty and unfair dealing of his father, and reſolved to detect his villainy, and make an example of him. Accordingly he ſtopped at his door, and ſaid coolly to him, "Good man fetch out your weights, that we may examine them." Inſtead of obeying the merchant would have fain put it off with a laugh, but was ſoon convinced his ſon was ſerious, by hearing him order the officers to ſearch his ſhop, and ſeeing them produce the inſtruments of his frauds, which after an impartial examination were openly condemned and broken to pieces. His ſhame and confuſion, however, he hoped would plead with a ſon to remit him all further puniſhment of his crime; but even this, though entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as ſevere as the moſt indifferent offender; for he ſentenced him to a fine of fifty piaſtres, and to receive a baſtinado of as many blows upon the ſoles of his feet. All this was executed upon the ſpot; after which the Naib leaping from his horſe, threw himſelf at his feet, and watering them with his tears, addreſſed him thus:

"Father, I have diſcharged my duty to my God, my ſovereign, and my country, and my ſtation; permit me now, by my reſpect and ſubmiſſion, to aquit the debt I owe a parent. Juſtice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to father or ſon. God and our neighbours rights are above the ties of nature. You had offended againſt the laws of juſtice; you deſerved this puniſhment; you would in the end have received it from ſome other: I am ſorry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conſcience would not ſuffer me to act otherwiſe. Behave better for the future, and inſtead of blaming, pity my being reduced to ſo cruel a neceſſity." This done, he mounted his horſe again, and continued his journey, amidſt the acclamations and praiſes of the whole city for ſo extraordinary a piece of juſtice; a report of which being made up to the ſublime porte, the ſultan advanced him to the poſt of cadi, from whence by degrees he roſe to the dignity of mufti, who is the head both of the religion and the law among the Turks.

ANNAPOLIS.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY deſirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufactures of ſalt, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, requeſt any perſons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be moſt beneficial, or ſalt, or ſalt-petre works, that they will ſend their propoſals in, writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of ſafety, and they ſhall be attended to and ſpeedily anſwered.

By the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Annapolis, January 22, 1776.

ALL merchants and other perſons, who are deſirous of undertaking to import and furniſh this province with a quantity of ſalt, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants thereof, may be accommodated with the terms offered by the continental congreſs, under which they may do the ſame, by attending the council of ſafety on the 15th day of February next, at the city of Annapolis.

By order,

sw G. DUVALL, clerk.

MARGARET MURDOCH,

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, an excellent work …which two coloured, and one thirteen, who is a good ſhoemaker, has worked four or five years at the carpenters trade, and is very handy about every kind of plantation buſineſs. The wench is a very great houſe, for which ſhe is ſold. She would ſuit a batchelor well, being remarkably neat, and underſtands houſekeeping.

DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 3, 1776.

ALL perſons having legal claims againſt the eſtate of Samuel Nickolls, late of Queen Anne-town, are requeſted to bring them in, and all indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make their accounts with Meſſ. Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have empowered for that purpoſe. Thoſe who cannot pay immediately it is hoped will give their notes with ſecurity, as I am bound to do the eſtate and do juſtice to the creditors of the deceaſed; ſuch therefore who are unreaſonable as not to ſettle their accounts as above (if any ſuch there be) will put me under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought without reſpect to perſons, of which all concerned will please take notice.

WILLIAM NICKOLLS,
adminiſtrator of Samuel Nickolls deceaſed.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's ſtore, a quantity of whole faggots of Engliſh ſquare ſteel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are deſired to take them away, paying the coſt of this advertiſement and ſtorage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER, A SOBER, induſtrious man, who is a good farmer. A married man with a ſmall family will be moſt agreeable. Apply to

tf DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776.

WHEREAS divers ill deſigning perſons have of late harboured and entertained my ſervants, whereby my buſineſs has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all perſons from having intercourſe or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon diſcovery to proceed againſt ſuch perſons with all the rigour of the law.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

P. S. Particularly my ſervants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Chriſtian.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following:

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Balſ. Capiv.
—— Tolu.
—— Peruv.
Borax.
Caſtor. Ruſſ. & Na.
Calomel ppt.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lenitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomel.
—— Sulphur.
—— Benzoin.
Fol. Sennæ.
Ichthiocolla.
Magneſ. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecat.
—— Jalap.
—— Rhei.
Raſur. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
—— Nitri.
Tart Emetic.
Vermillion.
Phials aſorted,
Nipple glaſſes.
Shop furniture, ſuch as boxes and ſhuttles labelled.
Large bottles for diſtilled waters.
Tincture and ſpecies bottles of different ſizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Pill pots of various ſizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and peſtles.
Searches.
Surgeons inſtruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and eaſily portable.
A collection of books, moſtly modern publications.
Houſhold and kitchen furniture in general, almoſt new.

Likewiſe a negro woman cook, healthy, honeſt and ſober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be ſold ſingly, ſo it is expected thoſe who want will take an aſſortment. A conſiderable diſcount will be made to a perſon who will purchaſe the whole. If not ſold by the middle of February, they will be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. (3w) ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I ſhall leave this place ſoon.

Charles county, December 16, 1775.

STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Piſcataway, on Wedneſday night the 29th ult. a black horſe, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, ſeven years old next ſpring, he is a likely ſtrong well made horſe, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Alſo a white horſe, 14 and and half hands high, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the ſaid horſes, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, ſhall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty ſhillings currency for either.

BEN. DOUGLASS.

Annapolis, December 6, 1775.

WANTED to purchaſe for cash, or bills of exchange, ſome young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 12 to 25 years of age. Enquire of

WILLIAM ANNE.

and a drop in the right. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of John Baptist Beſwell, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Hanſon Marſhall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear with a notch, and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under ſide; ſhe has been about my plantation about five or ſix weeks. The owner may have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this advertiſement. 2 3w

Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Lund, will ſail for London the firſt of February. Thoſe gentlemen who want to ſend letters by her will ſend them to Meſſ. Wallace and Davidſon, or the ſubſcribers, before that day. Very good accommodation for paſſengers, who are to apply to the maſter, or 3w 3 LUX and BOWLY.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and with to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſter.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler. 2 3

THE partnerſhip of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make what payments they poſſibly can. Perſons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are deſired to ſettle by granting their bonds or notes for their ſeveral balances; ſuch a reaſonable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with, that the ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewiſe Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.

2 JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Akiffer, a Yorkſhireman, talks very broad, and ſlow ſpoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty ſtout made, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a ſmall ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, and a larger cutſide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair of old trouſers, one of roll the other oſnabrigs, and a pair of old ſhoes with ſtrings.

Harper John Bumſtead, an Engliſhman, quick ſpoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a ſtout boney man, of a ſandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old caſtor hat, old ſurtout coat and red jacket, two ſhirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, ſeveral pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin viſage, ſmooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one oſnabrig ſhirt, a Ruſſia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Ruſſia linen trouſers much tarred, a pair coarſe country linen ditto, and a pair of old ſhoes with large braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed they took with them two ſtriped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge paſſes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive if taken up in this county 40 ſhillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

2 BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is ſhod before, and has a ſcar upon his back occaſioned by a ſet faſt. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretſon, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings. tf

2 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's ſecond Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordſhip's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at ſuit of Rezin Mobberly and others, aſſigns of the commiſſioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff of A. A. county.

4

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 27th day of January next (the ſale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 8th inſt.) to the higheſt bidder, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for ſterling caſh, or current money, by virtue of a deed of truſt to me directed by ſaid Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jerris, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, ſaid to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry other convenient out-houſes; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, Nov. 3, 1775.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto; it is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed.

Charles Tippin, or Tibbins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick fet, full face, ſhort brown hair. Had on and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oſnabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings for each if 100 miles, 40 ſhillings for each if 200 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webſter had on a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat. 10

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, ſituated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and ſeven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marſh, and the whole under incloſure, a ſufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finiſhed and in good repair—they conſiſt of a brick dwelling-houſe, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a paſſage below ſtairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houſes of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raiſing ſtock of every kind.

tf 8 THOMAS SIM LEE.

November 28, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coſt of goods, for coſt and charges.

IT is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who have open accounts with me, that they will diſcharge the ſame, and if they cannot comply with this requeſt, I hope they will be ſo obliging as to ſettle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long ſtanding; it is hoped no perſon will refuſe to cloſe their accounts at this particular time, with their humble ſervant, 8 THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarſe ſhoes and leather for ſale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October laſt, from on board a ſmall ſchooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Iſland, the main and fore-ſail of the ſaid boat. The height of the main ſail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almoſt a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle ſtitched through every ſeam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-ſail alſo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of oſnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give ſufficient information of them, ſo that they may be obtained by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the perſon or perſons who ſtole the ſaid ſails. tf

11 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, one black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 28 RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 20th inſtant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been ſhaved on the top; had on and took with him a gray half thick coat lined with oſnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good ſhoes and ſtockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech; he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable traveling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by 32 tf THOMAS JONES.

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THE

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ALMANACK

AND

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